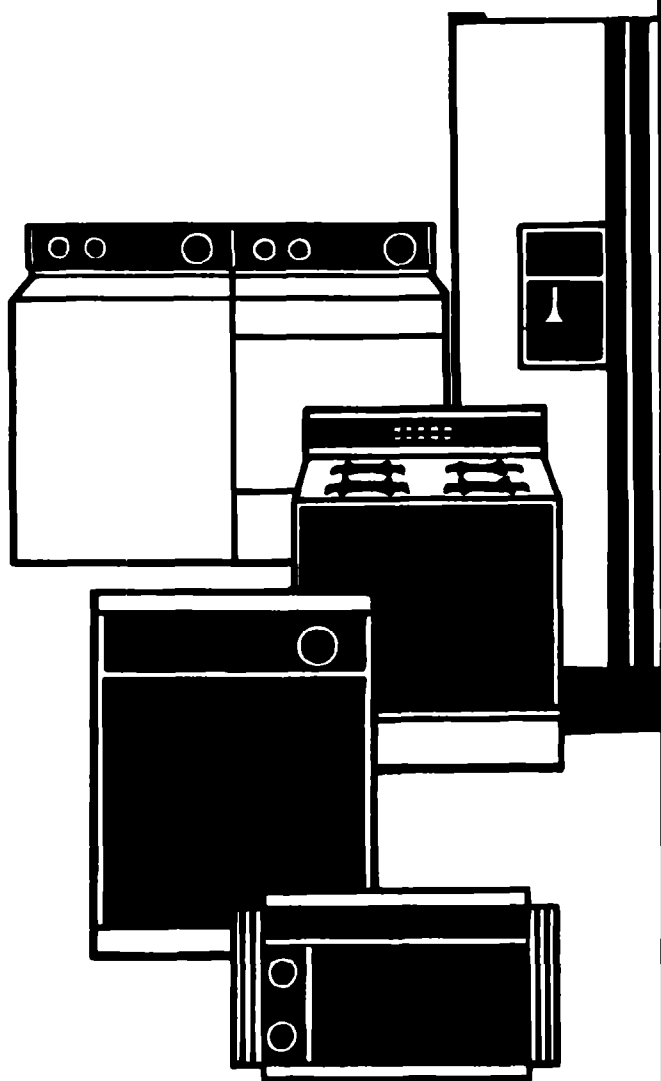




Use And Care

G U I D E



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1-800-44-ROPER

Call us with questions or comments.

AUTOMATIC WASHER/DRYER

PART NO. 3396314

A Note to You

Thank you for buying a Roper® appliance.

Roper appliances give you all the functionality of name brand appliances at a value price. To ensure you enjoy years of trouble-free operation, we developed this Use and Care Guide. It contains valuable information about how to operate and maintain your appliance properly and safely. Please read it carefully. Also, please complete and mail the Ownership Registration Card provided with your appliance. This card helps us notify you about any new information on your appliance.

Please record your model's information.

Whenever you call to request service on your appliance, you need to know your complete model number and serial number. You can find this information on the model and serial number plate (see diagram on page 6 for location of label).

Please also record the purchase date of your appliance and your dealer's name, address, and telephone number.

Model Number _____

Serial Number _____

Purchase Date _____

Dealer Name _____

Dealer Address _____

Dealer Phone _____

Keep this book and the sales slip together in a safe place for future reference.

**Call our toll-free number
24 hours a day.**

1-800-447-6737

Understanding Safety

Your safety is important to us.

This guide contains safety statements under warning symbols. Please pay special attention to these symbols and follow any instructions given. Here is a brief explanation of the use of the symbol.

⚠ WARNING

This symbol will help alert you to such dangers as personal injury, burns, fire, and electrical shock.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING

For your safety, the information in this manual must be followed to minimize the risk of fire or explosion, or to prevent property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.

–Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

–WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:

- **Do not try to light any appliance.**
- **Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.**
- **Clear the room, building, or area of all occupants.**
- **Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.**
- **If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.**

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency, or the gas supplier.

continued on next page

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock, or injury to persons when using your washer/dryer, follow basic precautions, including the following:

- Read all instructions before using your washer/dryer.
 - Do not machine wash or machine dry items cleaned, washed, soaked in, or spotted with wax, paint, gasoline, oil, dry cleaning solvents, or other flammable fluids. The fumes can create a fire hazard or explosion. Always hand wash and line dry items containing these materials.
 - Flammable fluids (dry-cleaning solvents, kerosene, gasoline, etc.) should not be used or stored in or near your washer/dryer. Do not add flammable fluids to your wash water. These substances give off vapors that can create a fire hazard or explosion.
 - Do not allow children to operate, play with, or crawl on or inside your washer/dryer. Supervise children closely when your washer/dryer is used near them.
 - Before your washer/dryer is removed from service or discarded, remove the lid and door to prevent accidental entrapment.
 - After starting a cycle, do not reach into the basket unless the washer Cycle Control Knob is pushed in and all motion stops.
 - Do not reach into your dryer if the drum is moving.
 - Do not dry rubber, rubber-like, or heat-sensitive materials with heat.
 - Do not tamper with the controls.
 - If your hot water has not been used recently (usually 2 weeks or longer), hydrogen gases may build up in your water heater and your hot water pipes. **HYDROGEN GAS IS EXPLOSIVE.** To prevent injury or damage, before using your washer/dryer, turn on all hot water faucets and allow water to run for several minutes. This will allow gases to escape. Do not smoke or use any open flame near your faucet while it is open.
- Please ...
- Have only a qualified person install, repair, or replace parts on washer/dryer.
 - Install and level washer/dryer in a well-ventilated room and on a floor that can support the weight.*
 - Connect washer/dryer to the correct 3-prong outlet, electrical supply, water supply, and drain.*
 - Ground washer/dryer properly.*
 - Protect washer/dryer from the weather and keep it where the temperature is above 45°F (7°C).
 - Maintain washer/dryer properly.
 - Use only fabric softeners specifically labeled as not being harmful to the dryer.
 - Do not allow lint to build up inside the dryer or exhaust system. Cleaning should be done periodically by a qualified person.
 - Clean lint screen before or after each load.
 - Do not let dust, lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc. pile up around or under your washer/dryer.
- *See the Installation Instructions.

– SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS –

Understanding your responsibilities

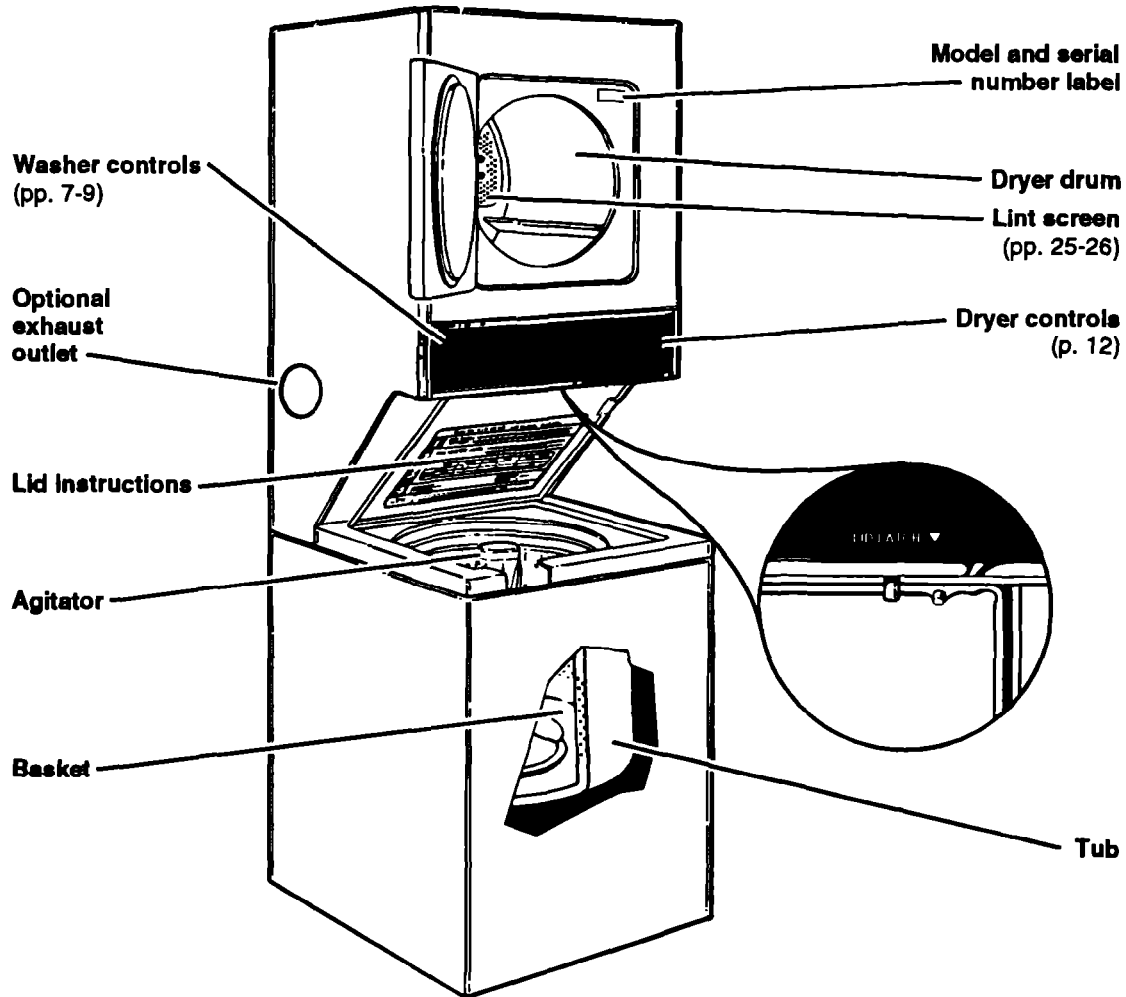
- Unplug the power supply cord or turn off electrical power before attempting to service your washer/dryer. Shut off gas valve if you have a gas washer/dryer.
- Do not wash or dry items that are soiled with vegetable or cooking oil. These items may contain some oil after laundering. Due to the remaining oil, the fabric may smoke or catch fire by itself.
- Store flammable solvents or fluids away from your washer/dryer.
- Dry cleaning solvents or fluids should never be put directly into your washer/dryer.
- Store detergent, laundry aids, and other materials in a cool, dry place where children cannot reach them (in a locked cabinet if possible).
- Read and follow instructions on packages of detergent and laundry aids, especially warnings and precautions.
- Do not use chlorine bleach and ammonia or acids (such as vinegar or rust remover) in the same wash. Hazardous fumes can form.
- Unplug power supply cord before attempting to service your washer/dryer.
- Do not machine wash or dry fiberglass materials. Small particles can stick to the fabrics in following loads and cause skin irritation.
- Never operate your washer/dryer if:
 - it is not working right (i.e. noisy, too hot).
 - it is damaged.
 - parts are missing.
 - all panels are not in place.
 - the lint screen is loose, damaged, or missing.
- Be sure that your washer/dryer:
 - is properly connected to fuel and exhaust systems (gas dryers must be vented outdoors).*
 - is not installed against draperies or curtains, or on carpet.*
 - is used only for jobs normally expected of a home washer/dryer.
 - is not used by anyone unable to operate it properly.

*See the Installation Instructions.

– SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS –

Parts and Features of Your Washer/Dryer

The parts and features of your washer/dryer are illustrated on this page. Become familiar with all parts and features before using your washer/dryer. Page references are included next to some features. Refer to those pages for more information about the features.



Other features not shown:

- Automatic dryness control
- End-of-cycle signal
- Manual clean lint filter (inside agitator)

End-of-Cycle signal

The dryer sounds a signal to let you know when the cycle is finished. The signal is helpful when you are drying permanent press, synthetics, and other items that should be removed from the dryer as soon as it stops. The signal cannot be adjusted or turned off.

Operating Your Washer

To obtain the best washing results, you must operate your washer properly. This section gives you this important information. Page references are included for more information.

Starting your washer

1. Add measured detergent to the washer. Then place a sorted load of clothes in the washer.

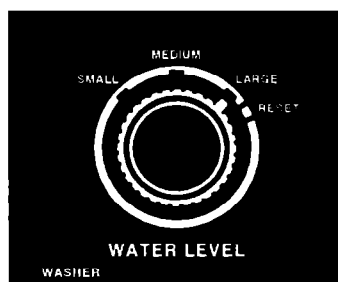
- Sort and load clothes as described on pages 16 and 17.
- If desired, you may also add color-safe all-fabric bleach.

2. Close the washer lid.

3. Select a load size.

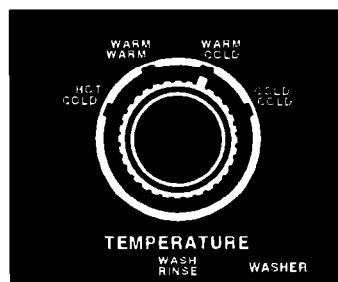
Turn the Load Size Selector to the setting that corresponds with the size of the wash load and the type of fabric being washed.

- To change the load size setting, move the Selector to RESET, and then to the desired new setting.
- See pages 16 and 17 for loading tips.



4. Select a wash-rinse temperature with the Water Temperature Selector. Match the water temperature with the type of fabric and soils being washed. See page 18 for water temperature guidelines.

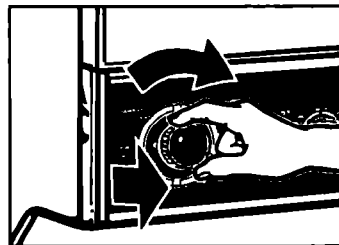
- Four wash-rinse temperatures are available: hot-cold, warm-warm, warm-cold, and cold-cold.



5. Push in and turn the Cycle Control Knob clockwise. Stop when the indicator on the outer ring points to the number in the wash cycle you want.

- The numbers are minutes of wash time.
- The cycles are described on pages 8-10.

6. Pull out Cycle Control Knob to start washer.



7. (OPTIONAL STEP) If desired, add liquid chlorine bleach AFTER washer starts agitating. See page 11.

8. (OPTIONAL STEP) If desired, add measured and diluted fabric softener to the final rinse cycle. See page 11.

OPERATING YOUR WASHER

Stopping/restarting your washer

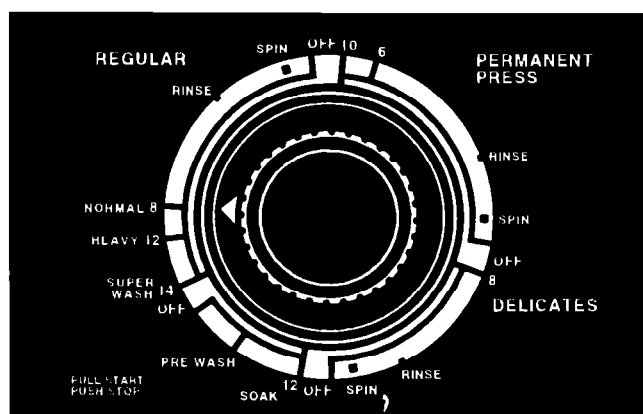
If necessary, you can stop your washer during a cycle to add more clothes.

- To **stop** the washer at any time, push in the Cycle Control Knob.
- To **restart** the washer, close the lid (if necessary) and pull out the Cycle Control Knob.

Selecting a cycle and time

Use the information in this section to help you make the best cycle selections for your wash loads. Each cycle is designed for different types of fabrics and soil levels.

- The washer pauses briefly throughout each cycle. These pauses are normal for washer operation.
- Refer to page 10 to help you understand what happens during a wash cycle.



Regular cycle

The Regular cycle features the Gentle Wash system and high spin speeds to shorten drying time.

- Use **HEAVY**, 12 minutes of wash time, to clean sturdily-constructed cotton and linen fabrics that are heavily soiled.
- Use **NORMAL**, 8 minutes of wash time, to clean cotton and linen fabrics that are lightly to moderately soiled.

Permanent Press cycle

The Permanent Press cycle features the Gentle Wash system, a cool-down rinse, and low spin speeds to reduce wrinkling.

- Use 10 minutes of wash time to clean permanent press and some synthetic fabrics that are moderately soiled.
- Use 6 minutes of wash time to clean permanent press and some synthetics that are lightly soiled.

OPERATING YOUR WASHER

Delicates cycle

The Delicates cycle features a reduced agitation speed for gentle soil removal. Low spin speeds reduce wrinkling.

- Use 8 minutes of wash time to clean delicate items and washable knits that are moderately soiled.
- The washer pauses for 2 minutes during the Delicates cycle.

Soak cycle

The Soak cycle features brief periods of agitation and soak time to help remove heavy soils and stains that need pretreatment.

- Use warm water when soaking laundry. (Hot water can set stains.) See pages 20-22 for stain removal information.
- Use the amount of detergent or presoak additive recommended by manufacturer.
- After the 12-minute Soak cycle ends, add detergent and set a new wash cycle.

Pre Wash

Pre Wash features a brief period of high speed agitation to help remove heavy soils and stains that need pretreatment.

- Use warm water for prewashing stained laundry. (Hot water can set stains.) See pages 20-22 for stain removal information.
- After Pre Wash ends, add detergent and set a new wash cycle.

Super Wash cycle

The Super Wash cycle automatically pre-washes the laundry and advances into the Regular wash cycle. (The washer does not need to be reset after the Super Wash cycle.) Use this 14-minute cycle when washing heavily soiled loads that need maximum soil removal.

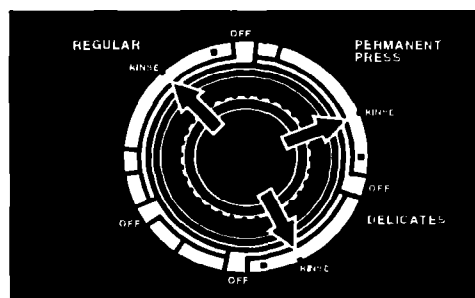
- For proper cleaning, use double the amount of detergent recommended for a wash cycle.

NOTE: The washer pauses between the Super Wash cycle and the HEAVY part of the Regular wash cycle. This is normal.

Using Rinse and Spin

When using extra detergent for heavily soiled clothes, or washing special-care items, you may want an extra rinse and spin.

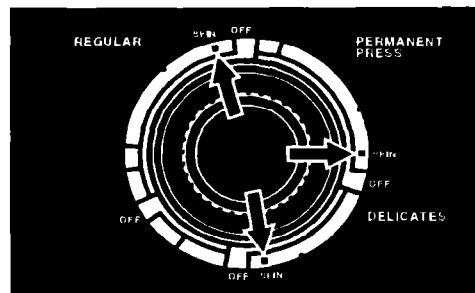
1. Push in Cycle Control Knob and turn clockwise to RINSE, as illustrated.
2. Pull out Cycle Control Knob. The washer fills to selected load size, agitates, drains, and spins.



Using Drain and Spin

A drain and spin may help shorten drying times for some heavy fabrics or special-care items by removing excess water.

1. Push in Cycle Control Knob and turn clockwise to SPIN, as illustrated.
2. Pull out Cycle Control Knob. The washer drains and then spins.



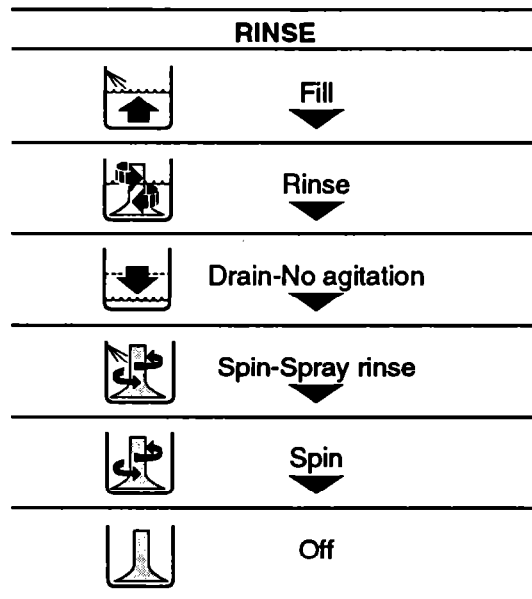
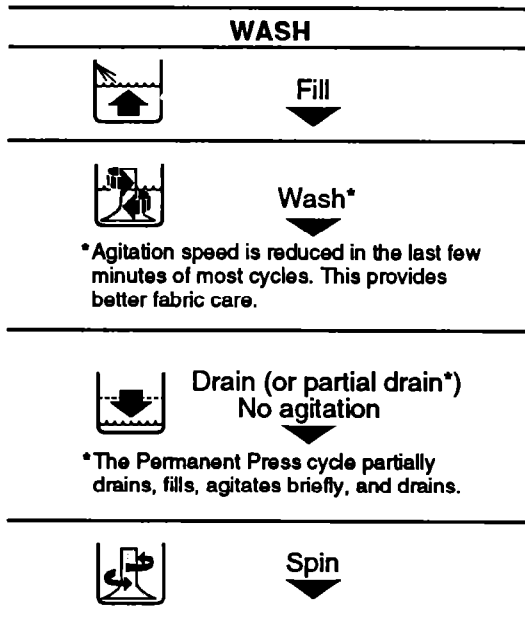
OPERATING YOUR WASHER

What happens in each cycle

When the Cycle Control Knob is set to a number and pulled out, the washer fills (to the selected load size) before agitation and timing start. The washer begins agitating immediately after filling; agitation can occur with the washer lid up or down. After agitation starts, the Cycle Control Knob turns clockwise until it points to OFF and the cycle ends.

The washer pauses briefly throughout each cycle. These pauses are normal for washer operation.

NOTE: A Gentle Wash system helps protect your fabrics by reducing wash agitation speed during the last few minutes of wash agitation in the Regular and Permanent Press cycles.



Adding liquid chlorine bleach

Always measure liquid chlorine bleach. Do not guess. Never use more than 1 cup (250 mL) for a full load. Use less with lower water level settings. Follow manufacturer's directions for safe use. Use a cup with a pouring spout to avoid spilling.

1. Let the washer fill and begin agitating the load.
2. Add bleach to wash cycle so it can be removed in the rinse cycle. Pour bleach around agitator, not directly on load.
 - Follow directions on care labels. Do not use chlorine bleach on wool, silk, spandex, acetates, or some flame-retardant fabrics.
 - When soaking with chlorine bleach, add detergent to soak water.

NOTE: Undiluted bleach will damage any fabric it touches. The damage appears as rips, holes, tears, or color loss and may not show up until several washings later.

Adding liquid fabric softener

- Always dilute liquid fabric softener with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup (125 to 250 mL) warm water. Undiluted fabric softener can stain fabrics.
- Add diluted fabric softener only in the final rinse.
- Fabric softener should not be mixed with other laundry products because greasy stains may form. If stains form, remove by wetting the stain and rubbing with liquid detergent or a bar of soap. Rewash the stained item.
- Too much fabric softener can make some items (diapers and towels) nonabsorbent. If this happens, use less fabric softener or do not use it every time.

Operating Your Dryer

The information in this section helps you learn to use your dryer efficiently and safely. Refer to "Laundry Tips" on pages 16 and 17 for additional information on sorting, loading, and drying most types of washables.

NOTE: Before using your dryer, wipe the dryer drum with a damp cloth to remove dust from storing and shipping.

Starting your dryer

1. Load clothes into the dryer and close the door.



2. Turn the Cycle Control Knob to the desired cycle and setting. Use the Energy Preferred Automatic Setting (+) to dry most loads. See page 13 for descriptions of the cycles.



3. Push the Start Button.



NOTE: Your dryer stops automatically when a cycle ends.

Stopping/restarting your dryer

You can stop your dryer anytime during a cycle.

To stop the dryer, either:

- Open the dryer door



OR

- Turn the Cycle Control Knob to OFF.



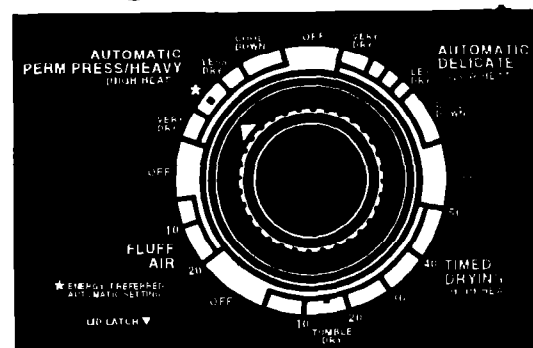
NOTE: The Cycle Control Knob should point to an OFF area when the dryer is not in use.

To restart the dryer:

1. Close the dryer door.
2. Select a new cycle, if desired.
3. Push the Start Button.

Selecting a cycle and setting

Your dryer's Cycle Control Knob is shown in the right column. Use the drying guidelines and cycle descriptions on the following pages for help in selecting the right drying cycles.



Drying Guidelines

- Always follow care label directions when they are available.
- To dry delicate fabrics, rubber, plastic, and heat-sensitive fabrics, always use the Fluff Air cycle or dry these items on a line or rack.
- The last few minutes of all cycles are without heat to make the load easier to handle.
- To help reduce wrinkling, remove the load from the dryer as soon as tumbling stops. This is especially important for permanent press, knits, and synthetic fabrics.
- Overdrying can cause shrinkage, static cling, and damage to some fabrics.
- Refer to pages 16-19 for information about:
 - sorting clothes for drying
 - choosing load sizes
 - using dryer fabric softeners
 - drying special-care items.

Cycle Descriptions

Automatic Cycle(s)

Dry most loads using the Energy Preferred Automatic Setting (*). Your Automatic cycle(s) shuts off when the selected dryness is reached. The Cycle Control Knob will not move until the load is almost dry. After the cool-down, the Knob automatically turns to an OFF area and tumbling stops.

- If the load is drier than you like, select LESS DRY the next time you dry a similar load.
- If the load is not as dry as you like, complete drying using the Timed Drying cycle. Select VERY DRY the next time you dry a similar load.

Your dryer has both a High Heat cycle (Automatic Perm Press/Heavy) and a Low Heat cycle (Automatic Delicate). Refer to the chart on page 14 to guide you when making drying selections.

NOTE: The Automatic cycles use an automatic dryness control that senses the exhaust temperature and determines the dryness of the load.

Timed Drying Cycle

Use the Timed Drying cycle to complete drying if some items are damp after Automatic drying. Timed Drying is also useful for:

- Delicate items and small loads that need a short drying time.
- Bulky items and large loads that require a long drying time.
- Damp drying items; turn the Cycle Control Knob to 30 minutes or less.

Your dryer offers High Heat in the Timed Drying cycle. Refer to the chart on page 14 for Timed Drying suggestions.

Tumble Dry Cycle

The Tumble Dry cycle removes wrinkles from clothes that have been packed in a suitcase, or from items not removed from the dryer at the end of a cycle. Put only a few items in your dryer for best results when using this cycle. As soon as the dryer stops, fold or put the items on hangers.

Fluff Air Cycle

The Fluff Air cycle has no heat. Use this unheated cycle to fluff or air dry bedding, plastic tablecloths, foam pillows, sneakers, etc. Refer to the Warning and the chart on page 15 for more information.

OPERATING YOUR DRYER

Drying chart

Use the chart below and the one on the next page to guide you when making drying selections. The charts suggest settings and drying times for various loads.

Always follow care label directions when they are available.

TYPE OF LOAD	AUTOMATIC CYCLES (heat settings)		TIMED DRYING CYCLE (minutes)
	Perm Press/Heavy High Heat	Delicate Low Heat	High Heat
COTTONS AND LINENS			
Extra Heavy Bedspreads, mattress pads, quilts	✓		70-80
Heavyweight Towels, jeans, corduroys, work clothes	✓		50-60
Mediumweight Sheets, cotton underwear, diapers	✓		40-50
Lightweight Blouses, organdies, lingerie		✓	20-30
PERMANENT PRESS, SYNTHETICS, AND BLENDS			
Heavyweight Work clothes, jackets, raincoats	✓		40-50
Mediumweight Shirts, play clothes, sheets, slacks	✓		30-40
Lightweight Lingerie, blouses, dresses		✓	20-30
KNITS			
Heavyweight Cottons, rayons, blends, T-shirts, slacks, shirts	✓		40-50
Mediumweight Synthetics (polyester, acrylic, etc.), dress slacks, skirts, sweaters	✓		30-40
Lightweight Synthetics (polyester, acrylic, etc.) and blends, lingerie, blouses, dresses		✓	20-30
DELICATES* Sheer curtains (2 or 3 panels), gauze, lace, etc.		✓	15-20

* Fluff Air Cycle or line drying is also recommended for delicate fabrics.

OPERATING YOUR DRYER

Fluff Air Cycle

The chart below includes examples of items that require drying without heat. Use the Fluff Air cycle, or place the items on a line or rack to air dry.

NOTES:

- Heat-sensitive fabrics should be air dried.
- Line dry bonded or laminated fabrics.
- Always follow care label directions when they are available.

⚠ WARNING

Fire Hazard

Do not dry heat-sensitive fabrics, plastic, rubber, or some stuffed items with heat. Use the Fluff Air cycle or line dry these items on a line or rack.

Failure to do so could result in fire or damaged items.

TYPE OF LOAD	FLUFF AIR CYCLE * (minutes)
DELICATE FABRICS Sheer curtains (2 or 3 panels), gauze, lace, etc.	20-30
RUBBER, PLASTIC, HEAT-SENSITIVE FABRICS Foam Rubber – Pillows, padded bras, stuffed toys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure coverings are securely stitched. • Shake and fluff pillows by hand several times during the Fluff Air cycle. • Make sure pillows are completely dry. Foam rubber pillows take a long time to dry. Plastic – Shower curtains, tablecloths Rubber-backed rugs Olefin, Polypropylene, Sheer nylon	20-30 20-30 40-50 10-20
COTTON AND CANVAS SHOES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place several bath towels in the dryer to act as a buffer, or place shoes on a drying rack if your dryer has one. • Remove shoes from dryer while still damp. • Stretch shoes and allow to air dry. 	30-40

*Reset cycle as needed to complete drying.

Laundry Tips

This section reviews proper laundering techniques, gives you additional laundering information, and discusses solutions to common laundering problems.

Before you wash or dry

Before using your washer/dryer, see pages 3-5 for Important Safety Information.

- Close zippers, snaps, and hooks to avoid snagging other items. Remove pins, buckles, and other hard objects to avoid scratching the washer interior or the dryer drum. Remove unwashable trim and ornaments or heat-sensitive trim that can be damaged by drying.



- Stained or wet garments should be washed promptly for best results.
- Check garments to make sure all spots and stains were removed during the wash. See pages 20-22 for pretreatment and stain removal information. If stains were not removed, do not tumble dry. Heat may permanently set stain. Soiled items can also leave stains on the dryer drum. These stains can be picked up by other items in the load.
- Turn down cuffs and brush away lint and dirt.
- Turn synthetics inside out to avoid pilling.
- Mend tears, loose hems, and seams.
- Sharp or metal objects can damage your



- washer. Check pockets for pins, clips, money, bolts, nuts, etc. and turn pockets inside out. Do not lay these objects on your washer after emptying pockets.
- Turn lint takers and dark items inside out to help prevent lint pickup.
- Tie strings and sashes so they will not tangle.
- Place small items such as baby socks or hankies in a mesh bag for easier removal.
- Articles to be ironed should be removed from the dryer while still damp.

Sorting

- Items properly sorted for washing are usually properly sorted for drying. Separate heavily soiled items from lightly soiled ones even if they would normally be washed together. Separate lint givers (towels, chenille) from lint takers (corduroy, synthetics, permanent press). When possible, turn lint takers inside out.
- Separate heavy fabrics (denim, towels) from light fabrics (synthetics, permanent press).
- Separate dark from light colors; colorfast from noncolorfast.



Load sizes

- Drop items into washer loosely. Fill to the top of the basket. Do not pack or wrap items around agitator. Items should move easily through wash water for best cleaning and wrinkle-free results. Watch for rollover. Items should sink and reappear later.
- To reduce wrinkling, permanent press and synthetic knits should have more room to move in the water than heavy items (towels, jeans).
- Do not overload the washer/dryer. Overcrowding causes poor cleaning, uneven drying and wrinkling, and can cause items to wear out faster (because of pilling).



LAUNDRY TIPS

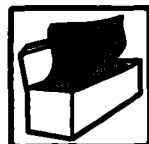
- Mix large and small items in each load.



Load evenly to maintain washer balance. An off-balance load can make the machine vibrate during spin. Load the dryer by the amount of space items take up, not by their weight.

- Reduce wrinkling of permanent press and synthetics by drying smaller loads and removing items from the dryer as soon as tumbling stops.
- For better tumbling action when drying only a few small items, add one or two lint-free towels. This also prevents small, lightweight items from blocking airflow.
- You may need to rearrange large items (sheets, blankets, tablecloths) during a drying cycle to reduce balling or rolling up.

- Dryer fabric softeners are recommended for reducing static cling and for softening fabrics. Always follow package instructions.



– Put one fabric softener sheet on top of the load

before starting the dryer. Do not add a fabric softener sheet after the cycle has started. Instant heat can cause the fabric softener to spot fabrics.

- Remove fabric softener stains by wetting the stains and rubbing them with liquid detergent or bar soap and rewash.
- Some fabric softeners can clog the lint screen and slow drying. Use fabric softeners labeled as dryer safe.

Washer loading suggestions

For these suggested full-sized loads, use the highest water level setting.

COMPACT WASHERS			
Heavy Work Clothes 3 work shirts 2 pair pants	Knits 2 slacks 2 shirts –or– 3 dresses	Mixed Load 1 pair slacks 2 pillowcases 2 shirts 1 T-shirt	Permanent Press 6 shirts –or– 2 double sheets 2 pillowcases –or– 2 single sheets 2 pillowcases
Towels 9 bath towels –or– 6 bath towels 3 hand towels 6 wash cloths	Delicates 1 camisole 2 slips 2 panties 2 bras 1 nightie 1 half slip		

Water Guidelines

Selecting water temperatures

WASH WATER TEMPERATURE*	SUGGESTED FABRICS	COMMENTS
HOT 130°F (54°C) or above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work clothes • Sturdy whites/colorfast pastels • Diapers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best cleaning for heavily soiled items • Removes oils, perspiration, greasy soils, and stains • Prevents graying or yellowing
WARM 90°-110°F (32°-44°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark/noncolorfast colors • Permanent press items • Nylon, polyester, acrylics, silks, woolens • Knits/delicate fabrics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for lightly soiled to moderately soiled items • Safe for most fabric finishes • Less fading and dye bleeding • Reduces wrinkling
COLD 70°-90°F (21°-32°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra-sensitive colors • Noncolorfast items • Hand washables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for very lightly soiled items • Saves hot water • Best rinse water temperature

* The washer features cold rinses for all wash temperatures. In addition, warm rinses are available with warm washes. Warm rinse water provides better water extraction than cold rinse water, but may increase wrinkling when line drying. In cold climates, warm rinse water also provides a more comfortable temperature for handling the wash load.

Checking hot water temperature

Your hot water should be 130°F (54°C) or above. If you do not know your hot water temperature, you can check it easily. You may need to raise the temperature of your water heater. To check your hot water:

1. Fill a pan with the hottest water available from the faucet that fills your washer.
NOTE: If you do not have a faucet at your washer site, collect the water from the faucet closest to your washer.
2. Place a candy thermometer or cooking thermometer in the water to check the temperature.

NOTE: In wash water temperatures colder than 70°F (21°C), detergents do not dissolve well. Also, soils may be difficult to remove, and some fabrics may retain wear wrinkles and may have increased pilling.

Water hardness

Many poor washing results can be traced to the hardness of the wash water. To check your water hardness:

- City water – ask the city water company.
 - Well water – ask the local water authority.
- Ask for the mineral content in grains/gallon or parts/million. If your water is more than 8 grains/gallon or more than 153 parts/million, you should consider:
- Installing a water softener.
 - Using more detergent.
 - Using a packaged water conditioner.
 - Not using soap.

Washing special-care items

Most garments and household textiles have care labels with laundering instructions. **Always follow care label directions when they are available.** Below are general washing instructions for some special washables.

ITEM	CARE INSTRUCTIONS
Blankets (electric or woolen)	Pretreat spots and stains. Select water temperature, cycle, and time according to the type of blanket being washed. An extra rinse may be necessary (see page 9 for rinse and spin information). Check care label to see if manufacturer recommends machine washing.
Curtains, drapes, slipcovers	Wash small loads. Crowding may cause wrinkling. Replace slipcovers while still slightly damp. They will dry to fit tightly. NOTE: Sun-damaged curtains and draperies will tear whether hand or machine washed.
Diapers	When using chlorine bleach for soaking, add extra detergent to the load. Avoid overuse of fabric softeners – absorbency will be reduced.
Elastic, spandex	Elastic picks up oil from the body. Oil can damage elastic. Wash often to reduce the damage. Use warm water and sufficient detergent to remove oils. Do not use chlorine bleach.
Flame-retardant clothing	Items will be clearly labeled as flame-retardant. Follow manufacturer's instructions to retain flame-retardant qualities.
Knits, washable	Knits are comfortable to wear because they stretch. However, this means that knits are more likely to be stretched and damaged when washed (especially bulky knits). Knits made of synthetic fabrics such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic tend to keep their original shape more than a knit made of cotton or ramie.
Pillows, stuffed toys	Washing feather pillows is not recommended unless they will be dried in a dryer.
Plastic, rubber items	Treat as delicate items. Wash in warm water. Wash small items in a mesh bag.
Quilts, bedspreads	Do not wash cotton-filled comforters unless they are quilted or stitched. Tucked cotton batting tends to slip and become lumpy. An extra rinse may be necessary.
Scatter rugs	Shake or vacuum rugs to remove loose dirt. Wash more than one rug at a time. If washing only one rug, add bath towels to balance the load.
Snowsuits, jackets	Wash only one or two items at a time. You may need to stop the washer occasionally to press air from the items being washed. An extra rinse may be necessary.

Removing stains

Stained, heavily-soiled, or greasy items may need to be prewashed or soaked for best results. Soaking helps remove protein-type stains like blood, milk, or grass. Prewashing helps loosen soil before washing.

Stain removal rules

- Use warm water for soaking or prewashing stained laundry. Hot water can set stains.
- Most stains are easier to remove when they are fresh. Old or set stains may not come out. Follow package directions for pretreatment products.
- Before treating any stain, find out what kind of stain it is, how old the stain is, what kind of fabric it is, and if the fabric is colorfast. (Check the care label.)
- Washing and drying can set some stains.
- Start with cold or warm water. Hot water can set some stains.
- When bleach is recommended, use a bleach that is safe for the fabric.
- Test stain removers on an inside seam or hidden corner of the item to see if the color is removed.
- Put the stained area face down on a paper towel or white cloth. Apply the stain remover to the back of the stain. This forces the stain off the fabric instead of through it.
- Meat tenderizer or enzyme presoaks help break down some protein stains so they are easier to remove.

Stain removal guide

STAIN	TO REMOVE
Alcoholic beverage	These stains turn brown with age, so treat immediately. Sponge or soak fresh stains with cold water. Wash. If stain remains, soak 15 minutes in a solution of lukewarm water, liquid detergent, and a few drops of white vinegar. Rinse. Wash.
Blood	Rinse immediately or soak in cold water with enzyme presoak for 30 minutes or longer. Rinse. Rub detergent into any remaining stains. Rinse. If stain remains, put a few drops of 3% hydrogen peroxide on stain for 3-5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly. Wash.
Chewing gum	Use ice to make gum hard. Scrape off what you can. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Let dry. Wash.
Chocolate or coffee	Sponge immediately with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or apply a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Wash. If stain remains, apply a liquid detergent to stain or soak in warm water with an enzyme presoak. Rewash.
Crayon and candle wax	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Place fabric between two blotters or facial tissue. Press with warm iron. Remove color stain with nonflammable fabric cleaner. Hand wash until stain is gone. If full load is crayon stained, take to cleaners or coin-operated dry cleaning machine.
Cream, milk, or ice cream	Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner, or a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Wash. Repeat if necessary. If stain remains, apply a few drops of liquid detergent and a few drops of ammonia. Blot dry and rinse. If stain remains, soak in an enzyme presoak. Wash.

LAUNDRY TIPS

STAIN	TO REMOVE
Deodorants and anti-perspirants	<p>Light stain: Treat with liquid detergent or your regular laundry detergent. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.</p> <p>Heavy stain: Place face down on towel and treat with a paste of ammonia and all-fabric bleach. Let stand for 30 minutes. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.</p>
Fat, grease, or oil	<p>Items soiled with vegetable or cooking oil should not be washed or dried. See vegetable/cooking oil Warning on page 5. For other types of greasy stains, use one of the methods below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pretreatment stain remover. Follow label directions. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. • Use talcum powder to absorb as much grease as possible. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Rinse. Wash. • Treat with liquid detergent or rub a detergent paste on the stain. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric.
Fruit stains	<p>Fresh stains: Soak immediately in cool water. Wash. If stain remains, cover area with a paste made of all-fabric bleach, a few drops of hot water and a few drops of ammonia. Wait 15 to 30 minutes. Wash.</p> <p>Old stains: Sponge with white vinegar. Rinse. Repeat procedure for fresh stains.</p>
Grass or green vegetables	<p>Soak in warm or cold water with an enzyme presoak for at least 30 minutes, or sponge with denatured alcohol. Wash in water temperature and bleach safe for the fabric. For colored fabrics, check colorfastness before applying alcohol. For acetate, sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. If stain remains, bleach with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse. Rewash.</p>
Ink or ballpoint pen ink	<p>Spray stain with an aerosol hair spray or rubbing alcohol. Sponge stain continuously until all bleeding stops. Let dry. Repeat if necessary. Wash. If stain remains, bleach if safe for fabric. (India and other indelible inks are almost impossible to remove completely.)</p>
Iron or rust	<p>Colored or noncolorfast items: Apply lemon juice and salt. Place in the sun to dry. Rinse thoroughly. Repeat if necessary.</p> <p>White or colorfast items: Try a rust remover. Test first on inside seam or hem. Some rust removers are not washer safe. Follow package directions.</p>
Ketchup or tomato products	<p>Sponge immediately with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or apply a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Wash. If stain remains, apply a liquid detergent to stain or soak in warm water with an enzyme presoak. Rewash.</p>
Lipstick	<p>Apply nonflammable fabric cleaner or prewash soil and stain remover. Blot with absorbent material. Repeat if necessary. Rinse. If stain still remains, rub with liquid detergent. Wash.</p>

continued on next page

LAUNDRY TIPS

STAIN	TO REMOVE
Meat juice, egg	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Soak in cold or warm water with enzyme presoak at least 30 minutes, or treat stains with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Wash.
Mildew	Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. If stain remains, soak in warm water and an all-fabric bleach for 15 to 30 minutes. Rewash. (Old mildew stains are almost impossible to remove. Mildew fungus destroys or weakens fabrics.) An alternative to bleach is to treat with salt and lemon juice and dry in direct sunlight. Rinse and rewash. Mildew may form if wet or damp laundry remains in your washer for extended periods of time. To prevent mildew, promptly dry laundry after washing.
Mustard	Treat immediately. Scrape off excess mustard. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Work liquid detergent and a few drops of vinegar into stain. Rinse. If stain remains, apply 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse and wash.
Paint	Hand wash paint-stained items. Water base: Treat stains while still wet. (These paints cannot be removed after they have dried.) Rinse in warm water to flush out paint. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Rinse. Wash. Oil base: Scrape off fresh paint. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or treat stain with recommended thinner. While stain is still wet with solvent, rub liquid detergent into it. Wash with hottest water safe for fabric.
Perspiration	Remove stains before ironing. Perspiration stains may weaken fabric. Wash or sponge stain thoroughly with detergent and warm water. If perspiration has changed the color of the fabric, use one of the following treatments: Fresh stains: Apply ammonia to stain. Rinse. Launder to remove ammonia odor. Old stains: Apply white vinegar to stain. Rinse. Launder to remove vinegar odor.
Scorch	Severe scorch cannot be removed. Wet stain with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Cover with a dry cloth and press with an iron as hot as is safe for fabric. Rinse well. Wash. OR Wet with lemon juice and spread in the sun to dry. Wash.
Soft drinks	Sponge immediately with cold water and alcohol. Heat and detergent may set stain.

Drying special-care items

Most garments and household textiles have manufacturer's care labels with laundering instructions. **Always follow care label directions when they are available.** Pages 14 and 15 include drying instructions for most types of washables. The chart below provides drying instructions for special-care washables.

ITEMS	DRYING INSTRUCTIONS
<p>Blankets and woolens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton, rayon, synthetic blankets • Electric blankets, electric sheets, woolen blankets, washable woolen garments 	<p>Machine drying knitted woolens is not recommended. Block to shape when wet and allow to air dry. Line dry blankets in shade on a breezy day over two lines. Pin edges together and straighten them. When partly dry, turn the blanket over, repin, and restraighten. When dry, brush nap.</p> <p>Dry as recommended for permanent press fabrics on page 14.</p> <p>If manufacturer recommends machine drying:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place one or two dry towels in the dryer and preheat 3-5 minutes on a high setting. This will dry blankets faster and help avoid pilling. 2. Put blanket in dryer with warm towels. Set control for 20 minutes. 3. Check after 10 minutes. Remove when still damp. Overdrying and long tumbling can cause shrinking and pilling. 4. Place blanket on flat surface or over two lines to finish drying. Gently stretch to original size and shape. 5. When completely dry, brush gently to raise nap. Press binding with cool iron if needed.
<p>Curtains, slipcovers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draperies, slipcovers 	<p>Remove drapery weights and hooks before laundering. For slipcovers, replace while still slightly damp. They will dry to fit tightly.</p> <p>Dry only a few minutes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leave room in dryer for load to fluff. 2. Remove from dryer while slightly damp. Do not overdry.
<p>Diapers, baby clothes</p>	<p>Wash and dry small items in a mesh bag or pillowcase for convenient handling.</p> <p>Remove diapers and cotton knit items while still slightly damp. They will feel softer, shrink less, and be easier to fold.</p>
<p>Elastic items</p>	<p>Remove from dryer while still slightly damp.</p>
<p>Flame-retardant finishes</p>	<p>Some items have been treated with a flame-retardant finish to improve their resistance to burning. Such items are clearly labeled. To retain flame-retardant qualities through continuous use and washing, clean and dry according to the manufacturer's instructions.</p>

continued on next page

LAUNDRY TIPS

ITEMS	DRYING INSTRUCTIONS
<p>Napped items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corduroy, velveteen 	<p>Dry separately or with similar colors to avoid lint transfer. Follow care label instructions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove from dryer while there is still a trace of moisture. 2. Smooth, reshape, and air dry before putting away.
<p>Quilted, down-filled items</p>	<p>Follow care label instructions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dry one at a time. 2. Remove from dryer and shake or fluff the item during the drying cycle. 3. Smooth and reshape before putting away.
<p>Snowsuits, jackets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nylon or polyester 	<p>Check label for fiber content, then follow care label instructions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dry garment for about 10 minutes. Remove and turn inside out. Dry for 10 more minutes. 2. Remove from dryer immediately and hang on a nonrusting hanger to finish drying. This will help eliminate wrinkles.
<p>Tinted, dyed, or noncolorfast items</p>	<p>Dry according to fabric, weight, and care label instructions. Wipe the dryer drum carefully to remove any dye or lint that can be transferred to other loads. See "Cleaning the dryer interior" on page 26.</p>
<p>Washable knits</p>	<p>Do not overdry knits. Overdrying can cause shrinking and static cling.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select cycle according to fabric and construction. 2. Turn synthetics and blends inside out when drying to avoid pilling. 3. Remove cotton and rayon knits while still slightly damp. Stretch into shape and lay flat to finish drying.

Caring for Your Washer/Dryer

Proper care of your washer/dryer can extend its life. This section explains how to care for your washer/dryer properly and safely.

Every load cleaning – washer

Cleaning the lint filter

Clean the filter at the bottom of the agitator after every load for the best filtering results.

To clean:

1. Lift off the agitator barrel.
2. Wash or wipe the filter clean in the bottom of the agitator barrel. The filter is not removable.
3. Replace agitator barrel. Snap it into place.



Every load cleaning – dryer

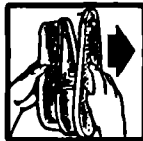
Cleaning the lint screen

The lint screen is located inside the dryer drum, on the back wall. Clean it before each load. A screen blocked by lint can increase drying time.

1. Open the door and pull the lint screen straight out.



2. Squeeze the lint screen lightly while pulling the cover off.



3. Roll lint off the screen with your fingers. Do not rinse or wash the screen to remove lint. Wet lint is hard to remove.
4. Replace cover on lint screen. Push the lint screen firmly back into place and close the door.

IMPORTANT:

- Do not run the dryer with the lint screen loose, damaged, blocked, or missing. Doing so can cause overheating and damage to both the dryer and fabrics.
- Some towels made of synthetic fibers and natural fibers (polyester and cotton blends) may shed more lint than other towels, causing your dryer's lint screen to fill up faster. Be sure to remove lint from the lint screen before and after drying new towels.

As needed cleaning – washer

Exterior

Wipe up detergent, bleach, and other spills with a soft, damp cloth or sponge as they occur. Occasionally wipe the outside of the washer to keep it looking like new.



Interior

Clean interior with 1 cup (250 mL) of chlorine bleach mixed with 2 cups (500 mL) of detergent. Run washer through a complete cycle using hot water. Repeat process if necessary.

NOTE: Remove hard water deposits using only cleaners labeled as washer safe.

As needed cleaning – dryer

Exterior

Wipe with a soft, damp cloth.

Interior

Garments which contain unstable dyes, such as denim blue jeans or brightly colored cotton items, may discolor the dryer interior.

To clean dryer drum:

1. Make a paste with powdered laundry detergent and very warm water.
2. Apply paste to a soft cloth and scrub area until all excess dye is removed.
3. Wipe drum thoroughly with a damp cloth.
4. Tumble a load of rags to dry.



OR

1. Apply a liquid, non-flammable household cleaner to the stained area.
2. Rub area with a cloth until all excess dye is removed.
3. Wipe drum thoroughly with a damp cloth.
4. Tumble a load of rags to dry.

Clogged lint screen

Laundry detergents and fabric softeners can cause a residue buildup on the lint screen. Clean the lint screen with a nylon brush every six months or more frequently if it becomes clogged due to a residue buildup.

Use the following method:

1. Wet both sides of lint screen with hot water.
2. Wet a nylon brush with hot water and liquid detergent; scrub lint screen with the brush to remove residue buildup.
3. Rinse screen with hot water.
4. Thoroughly dry lint screen with a clean towel; put cover on lint screen and replace in dryer.



⚠ WARNING

Explosion Hazard

- Turn off the electrical power before cleaning the dryer interior.
- Make sure the dryer is cool.
- Use nonflammable cleaner.

Failure to do so could result in electrical shock or injury, fire, or explosion.

Removing accumulated lint from the dryer

Lint can gather inside the dryer and be a fuel for fire. Lint should be removed every 2 to 3 years, or more often, depending on dryer usage. Cleaning should be done by a qualified person. If you have any questions or comments, please call our Consumer Assistance Center at 1-800-253-1301.

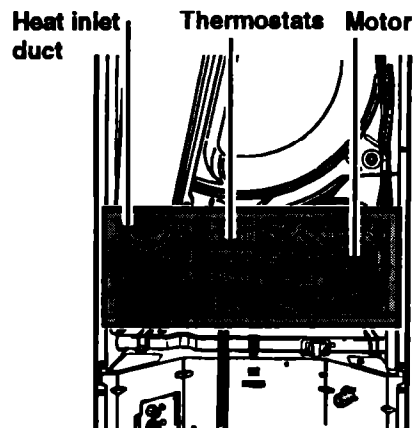
⚠ WARNING

Electrical Shock, Personal Injury, and Product Damage Hazard

- Unplug the power supply cord or turn off the electrical power before removing dryer panels.
- Make sure the dryer is cool.
- Dryer parts can have sharp edges. Use care when handling.
- More than one person is required to lift, tilt, or move machine because of its weight and size.
- Tuck only from rear.

Failure to follow the above instructions could result in electrical shock, personal injury, or product damage.

1. Unplug the power supply cord or turn off the electrical power.
2. Remove back panel. See Installation Instructions.
3. Remove lint from shaded area in illustration with a soft brush or vacuum cleaner. Avoid damaging wires, thermostats, funnel (gas), or ignitor (gas).
4. Replace panel; reconnect and level dryer again, if necessary.



Electric dryer with back panel removed

Winter storage or moving care

Install and store your washer/dryer where it will not freeze. Because some water may stay in the hoses, freezing can damage your washer/dryer. If storing or moving your appliance during freezing weather, winterize it.

To winterize washer:

1. Shut off both water faucets.
2. Disconnect and drain water inlet hoses.
3. Put 1 quart (1L) of R.V.-type antifreeze in the basket.
4. Run washer on a drain and spin setting (see page 9) for about 30 seconds to mix the antifreeze and water.
5. Unplug the power supply cord.

To use washer again:

1. Flush water pipes and hoses.
2. Reconnect water inlet hoses.
3. Turn on both water faucets.
4. Reconnect power supply cord.
5. Run the washer through a complete cycle with 1 cup (250 mL) of detergent to clean out antifreeze.

Non-use or vacation care

Operate your washer/dryer only when you are at home. If you will be on vacation or will not be using your washer/dryer for an extended period of time, you should:

- Unplug the power supply cord or turn off electrical power to the washer/dryer.
- Turn off the water supply to the washer. This helps avoid accidental flooding (due to a water pressure surge) while you are away.

Saving energy

Washer

- Use warm or cold wash water for most loads. Use hot water only when washing heavy, greasy soils, or whites.
- Wash full loads.
- Avoid rewashing. Use enough detergent and pretreat stains or heavy soils. Use the cycles and wash times recommended for the fabric and soil.
- Use your washer during off-peak hours – usually early morning and late evening. (Ask your power company.)

Dryer

- Use an Automatic cycle to dry most loads.
- Dry only full loads without overdrying.
- Avoid overloading dryer, adding wet items to a partly dried load, or opening the door unnecessarily.
- Plan your laundry to dry one load after another. A warm dryer shortens drying time.
- Shorten drying times by exhausting dryer properly and cleaning exhaust duct and outside exhaust hood as needed.
 - Keep the lint screen clean.
 - Use your dryer in a room where room air temperature is above 45°F (7°C).
 - Sort loads by fabric weight and type.

Troubleshooting

Most laundering problems are easily solved if you understand the cause. Check the following lists for laundry problems you may have and their possible causes. Also refer to pages 31-32 for a washer/dryer checklist which can help you solve some simple problems without calling for service. If you still need help, see "Requesting Assistance or Service" on page 33.

Common laundry problems - washer

PROBLEM	CAUSE
Brown, yellow stains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorine staining • Iron in water heater or pipes; iron and manganese in water
Dye transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper sorting • Load not immediately removed from washer after end of cycle
Gray whites, dingy colors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper sorting • Water temperature too low • Not enough detergent • Using soap in very hard water (use detergent in hard water)
Greasy looking spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabric softener poured directly on clothes • Not enough detergent or dispenser not used
Lint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper sorting • Paper or tissue in pockets • Pilling being mistaken for lint • Not enough detergent
Load too wet after spin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold rinses • Cycle stopped before spinning is complete
Shrinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabric type (some knits stretch during manufacturing – laundering returns fabric to original size) • Care label directions not followed
Snags, rips, and holes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items damaged before washing • Misuse of chlorine bleach (do not pour directly on clothes); dispenser not used • Sharp items not removed from pockets; fasteners not fastened
Stiff, rough fabrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using soap in very hard water (use detergent in hard water) • Not enough detergent • Line drying
Twisting/Tangling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overloading • Clothes wrapped around agitator
Wrinkling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overloading (leave more room for permanent press and knits) • Load not immediately removed from washer after cycle • Warm rinse water • Cycle selection incorrect
Yellow areas (from body oils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water temperature too low • Not enough detergent

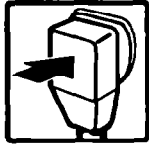
TROUBLESHOOTING

Common laundry problems – dryer

PROBLEM	CAUSE
Greasy spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dryer fabric softener improperly used. See manufacturer's directions. • Drying soiled items.
Lint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full lint screen. (See page 25.) • Load not properly sorted. • Overdrying, especially synthetic fabrics that cause lint-attracting static electricity. • Load size too big or heavy. • Tissue or paper left in pockets. • Pilling (surface fuzz caused by normal wear and laundering) attracts lint.
Shrinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overdrying. • Fabric type and quality inappropriate for drying. • Dryer settings incorrect for fabric type. • Manufacturer's care label instructions not followed.
Slow drying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full lint screen. • Load too large and bulky to dry quickly. • Dryer located in room with temperature below 45°F(7°C). • Exhaust duct clogged, restricted, or too long.
Stains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying soiled items. • Dryer fabric softener improperly used. See manufacturer's directions. • Dryer interior stained. (See page 26 for cleaning procedures.)
Static electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overdrying. • Dryer fabric softener improperly used. See manufacturer's directions. • Load includes synthetics, synthetic blends, permanent press, and knit fabrics that build up static electricity.
Wrinkling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overloading. • Overdrying, especially permanent press and synthetic fabrics. • Clothes left in dryer at end of cycle.

Common washer/dryer problems

Before calling for service, check these:



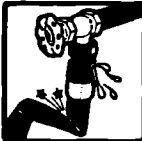
Is the power cord firmly plugged into a live outlet with proper voltage?



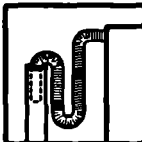
Have you blown a household fuse or tripped the circuit breaker?



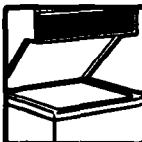
Are both the hot and cold water faucets turned on?



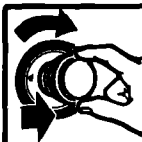
Are the water hoses kinked or clogged?



Is the drain hose lower than the water level in the washer? It must be higher.



Is the washer lid closed?

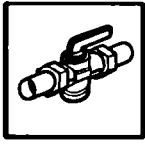


Is the Cycle Control Knob set and pulled out?

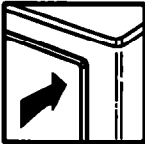


NOTE: Washer stops briefly during a wash cycle. These pauses are normal.

TROUBLESHOOTING



For gas dryers, are the valves open on the dryer and the supply line?



Is the dryer door firmly closed?



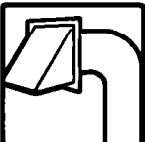
Are the dryer controls set in an ON position?



Did you firmly push the dryer Start Button?



Have you cleaned the lint screen?



Is exhaust duct or outside exhaust hood clogged with lint?

If you still have problems, see "Requesting Assistance or Service" on page 33.

Requesting Assistance or Service

Before calling for assistance or service, please check "Troubleshooting" on pages 29-32. It may save you the cost of a service call. If you still need help, follow the instructions below.

1. If you need assistance* ...



Call our toll-free number. Dial toll-free from anywhere in the U.S.A.:

1-800-44-ROPER
1-800-447-6737

and talk with one of our trained consultants. The consultant can instruct you in how to obtain satisfactory operation from your appliance or, if service is necessary, recommend a qualified service company in your area.

If you prefer, write to:

Mr. William Clark
Consumer Assistance Representative
Whirlpool Corporation
2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, MI 49022-2692

Please include a daytime phone number in your correspondence.

2. If you need service* ...



Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the appliance or the authorized servicer in your area. For help finding an authorized servicer in your area, call our toll-free telephone number in Step 1.

*When asking for help or service:

Please provide a detailed description of the problem, your appliance's complete model and serial numbers, and the purchase date. (See page 2.) This information will help us respond properly to your request.

3. If you need FSP® replacement parts ...

FSP is a registered trademark of Whirlpool Corporation for quality parts. Look for this symbol of quality whenever you need a replacement part for your Roper® appliance. FSP replacement parts will fit right and work right, because they are made to the same exacting specifications used to build every new Roper appliance.

To locate FSP replacement parts in your area, refer to Step 2 or call our toll-free number in Step 1.

4. If you are not satisfied with how the problem was solved ...

- Contact the Major Appliance Consumer Action Program (MACAP). MACAP is a group of independent consumer experts that voices consumer views at the highest levels of the major appliance industry.
- Contact MACAP only when the dealer, authorized servicer, and Whirlpool have failed to resolve your problem.

Major Appliance Consumer Action Program
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

- MACAP will in turn inform us of your action.

ROPER®

Automatic Washer/Dryer Warranty

LENGTH OF WARRANTY	WE WILL PAY FOR
FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY (from date of purchase)	Replacement parts and repair labor to correct defects in materials or workmanship. Service must be provided by an authorized Roper service company.
LIMITED 2ND-5TH YEAR WARRANTY (from date of purchase)	Replacement parts for any part of the gearcase assembly if defective in materials or workmanship.
WE WILL NOT PAY FOR	
<p>A. Service calls to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct the installation of your washer/dryer. 2. Instruct you how to use your washer/dryer. 3. Replace house fuses or correct house wiring or plumbing. <p>B. Repairs when your washer/dryer is used in other than normal, single-family household use.</p> <p>C. Pickup and delivery. Your washer/dryer is designed to be repaired in the home.</p> <p>D. Damage to your washer/dryer caused by accident, misuse, fire, flood, acts of God, or use of products not approved by us.</p> <p>E. Any labor costs during the limited warranty.</p> <p>F. Repairs to parts or systems caused by unauthorized modifications made to the appliance.</p>	

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This Roper appliance is warranted by Whirlpool Corporation. Under no circumstances shall it be liable under this warranty for incidental or consequential damages. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so these limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Outside the United States, a different warranty may also apply. For details, please contact your authorized Roper distributor or military exchange.

If you need service, first see the "Requesting Assistance or Service" section of this book and then, if you need additional help, call our toll-free telephone number, **1-800-44-ROPER (1-800-447-6737)**, from anywhere in the U.S.A.



Printed on recycled paper –
10% post-consumer waste
50% recovered materials

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